

The Daily Freeman.

EVENING EDITION.

The Freeman.

With his hand upon his charter,
And his foot upon the sod,
He will stand—ordie a martyr
For his Freedom and his God.

C. W. WILLARD, Editor.

J. W. WHELOCK, Printer.

MONTPELIER, VT.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1861.

Governor Sam Houston.

Almost everybody at the North has loved Sam Houston. His well known liberality in contrasting the opinions and institutions of the North with the peculiar ones of the South, has always gained for him a much larger share of the esteem of the people of the free States than they ever accorded to almost any other Southern statesman or political leader. And when they learned he had been deposed from his office as Governor of Texas, by an usurping Convention of Secessionists, for opposing their mad and treasonable career, his case called forth for him a general outburst of admiration and sympathy; and thousands were praying that the loyal flag which it was reported he had independently raised might be sustained. And it was with sorrow and regret that they heard the next news, that he had yielded to the foul title of secession that was sweeping over his State, and had signified his intention of acquiescing in the usurped authority that had become there dominant. They now, of course, reluctantly gave him up to take his place among the many other Southern objects of their misplaced confidence. And thus the matter has rested till the past week, when the Washington City Star, on the authority of a reliable gentleman just from Texas, makes the gratifying announcement, "that the stories alleging that he (Gov. H.) had accepted the secession of his State as a fact accomplished, do him great injustice. He still proclaims his allegiance to the United States, and maintains it is his duty of the Unionists of Texas simply to bide their time, determined to reassert their liberties, and rights of American citizenship, in the first fitting occasion."

That there need be but little doubt about the truth of this gratifying intelligence, we quote from another source, the following interesting correspondence of one of our leading city papers, from a gentleman in Texas, which the editor treats as reliable. This letter, as will be seen, not only shows the old hero all right as a Union man, but places his character in the same strong light of Roman virtues which have frequently called forth our admiration; and are by no means sure that his moral and physical courage have not been better tested in times like the one here described than in the title of St. Jacinto.

HOUSTON ALL RIGHT—A PATRIOTIC SPEECH FROM HIM.

The charge that Gen. Houston made a secession speech at Galveston, is all false. He spoke there, however, in defiance of threats, and an eye witness says:

About an hour before the time appointed for address, he appeared, riding through the principal streets of the city. When he had alighted from his carriage he stood for a few moments, fearlessly before the crowd, to converse with some friends. I followed him, with other gentlemen into an adjoining office. There were present about twenty, mostly prominent secessionists, but friends of the General. All were in entreating him not to persist in making when it would inevitably be at the end of his life. The brave man, however, had one answer—"I have lived in vain, gentlemen, if I cannot now speak what I think. If it comes to that here, I may as well die now as any time."

A prominent secessionist, who is conspicuous among the rebels of Texas, General Nichols, during this conversation, put numerous questions to Houston touching his present position, relative to certain remarks he was reported to have made. He asked Houston if he ever said that Jeff. Davis was a perfidious traitor and was aiming at dictatorial powers. Turning to him with a look of withering contempt, the General replied—"I did say so, and in presence of God I think so, and I will say I think though the thunders blast me." As we started to go up to the place where Houston had appointed to speak, I heard a man in the crowd ask this same Gen. Nichols, "What did you get out of the old man?" which he replied that, "all he got from him that he was going to say what he d—d pleased." General Houston walked almost unattended through the hall where he was to speak, his friends and him from fear of injury from the excited mob. On arriving there he was told it had closed against him by the owners who said that he would speak in the open air and walking fearlessly through the crowd elevated balcony, commenced his address at the least trace of agitation or alarm upon his countenance. After alluding to the events which had transpired since his last at Galveston, he boldly vindicated his character from the calumnies which had been heaped upon him by some of the lying liars in Texas as iniquitous and prejudicial to his way to her best interests. He said though disunion might be in the air, but that there was a terrible reaction to come, would be heard, and that he stood in a attitude for that time to come.

The loyal States will give to Jefferson a return for the tender of his Beauregard war complement.

Plans of Gen. Scott.

The best American Generals have sought to gain their victories with the least possible loss of life. The lives of freemen are too valuable to be sacrificed, if the end can be gained by strategy. Napoleon never counted the losses, provided he won the field. New levies could be enrolled to fill up his shattered but victorious ranks. In the war with Mexico, Scott, true to the policy of Washington and Greene, gained his objects by military skill quite as much as by the valor of his soldiers on the field. This course, besides being the more humane, is eminently fitted to win the confidence of the soldiers, and lead them to feel certain of accomplishing what they undertake. If they are sent to storm a Fort, or carry a difficult position, they know it can be done, because Scott has ordered it. But in the present crisis, Generalship is especially important in view of the character of the contending parties. If the opposing armies shall come to close quarters, the most dreadful carnage may be expected on both sides. Neither party will give ground, till on the brink of annihilation. We know that no New England Regiment will be found wanting; and we have read of the desperate valor displayed by Southern troops in the late Mexican war. From their relation to a subject race, they have been accustomed to the exercise of cruel passions, and these are now embittered by a most intense hatred. Should the Southern troops be as unscrupulous on the battle-field, as their political leaders have been, and so provoke retribution from the Northern soldier, we may expect the bloodiest battles of the century. Let us be patient with Scott and the Administration, and be content with a result acquired at less expense, but not less sure in the end.

Written for the Green Mountain Freeman.

MONTPELIER, May 20, 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—It was with pleasure that I learned of the patriotism of the ladies of Montpelier, in so promptly contributing funds for the purchase of a flag for the Capital Guards, and their subsequent offer of services, to make their "fatigues," and provide them with these little necessities which will go far towards replacing the comfortable homes which they leave behind. Judging from the appearance of the "Guards"—in ranks and out—I can afford to venture the opinion that the deeds of their brawny arms and brave hearts will amply repay the ladies for any service which they may perform.

Having learned, to-day, that the commissioned officers of the Company will be obliged to purchase their uniforms and equipments, and those of their servants, from their own private pockets, I would suggest that an inquiry in regard to their ability to incur this outlay, would perhaps disclose an opportunity for a similar display of patriotism on the part of the citizens of Montpelier.

Few persons, unacquainted with military matters, have any correct idea of the cost of the uniforms and equipments of the commissioned officers. I am told that the equipments alone cannot be purchased for less than fifty dollars each.

Leaving their homes as they do, with so short notice, it would be marvelous if they were prepared to do themselves honor in this thing, without some assistance. Let the matter be investigated. A Citizen.

COL. STETSON OF THE ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., has recently, as we learn by the Burlington Times, quartered and nursed some half dozen of our sick soldiers, and that he utterly refused all compensation for the same, telling the officer who came to settle with him, to send on others to be cared for on the same terms.

We are personally acquainted with Col. Stetson, and know him to be a worthy and high-minded man. And we fully agree with the Burlington Times, that Vermont will not soon forget this noble act towards her sons.

ONE SHIP SUNK BY THE SECESSIONISTS AT NORFOLK, AND ANOTHER ROUNDED.—Capt. Gale of the Bark Pierce, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Capt. Johnson of the Bark Ida, of Boston, arrived at the last-named city, Sunday, the 19th, bringing the information that the Pierce was boarded and sunk by the Secessionists at Norfolk, on the 5th of May. Besides losing his cargo, he lost \$75,000 in specie, and was then imprisoned till bailed by a friend, when he and nine others, including his daughter, made their escape in a long boat to the United States Frigate Minnesota. The Ida was partially wrecked near Cape Henry, but got into Norfolk and was there robbed.

REPORTED IMPERFECTIONS OF THE SECESSION FORCES AT HARPER'S FERRY CONFINED.—A deserter from Harper's Ferry, who was forcibly enlisted in Virginia, arrived at Chambersburg last Saturday, and communicated the following facts: That there were 7000 troops there, of which 2000 had no arms; that there were but percussion caps enough for firing five rounds; that there were but five brass cannon there, the rest being old iron pieces, and that provisions were short in the camp. This statement made and repeated after a severe examination of the man by the officers was received by them as true.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE FREEMAN.

FROM OUR MORNING EDITION.

New York, May 18.

The steamer Delaware from Philadelphia reports passing, on the 17th, off Rombahook, Steam Tug Yankee with three schooners in tow, one having had both masts shot away, and deeply laden.

It is believed that Virginia will be attacked at three different points next week.

A dispatch to the Commercial states that Gen. Butler will go to Annapolis this afternoon to concentrate all the Massachusetts forces into a brigade; thence to Fort Monroe.

It is reported that Gen. McClellan will enter Western Virginia at the head of the Western troops simultaneously with Gen. Butler's movements upon Norfolk, and a column of Regulars will move forward from Washington.

SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

St. Louis Envoyed by Military Posts.

THE CAMP JACKSON VICTIMS.

Gen. Bragg Reinforced!

Fort Pickens now to be Bombarded.

BUTLER COMMANDS THE N. E. TROOPS

THEY WILL VISIT NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.

Contest begun in Virginia.

A Light Boat Re-captured from the Rebels.

Several Shots Exchanged.

GEN. FILLOW OPPOSITE CAIRO.

St. Louis, May 18.

The city is now environed by military posts extending from the Point below the Arsenal around the Western outskirts to the river on the north of the city.

The object of these posts is to prevent any hostile troops or munitions of war from entering the lines except from the city, to protect the public peace and give security to every peaceful citizen.

The forces comprising these encampments are long to regiments under command of Col. Blair, Burnside, and Sigel.

Twenty-seven persons have died from wounds received at Camp Jackson, and eight from the Walnut Street affray.

New York, May 18.

A Pensacola correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser says 600 troops from Georgia and Alabama arrived there on the 14th, being the advance guard of the 2000 recently ordered to that point. They will increase Bragg's command to 10,000. Within a fortnight the Massachusetts troops, under Gen. Butler, will either have possession of Gosport Navy Yard, or destroy it.

Steamers Mt. Vernon and Parkersburg sailed for Fort Pickens this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, MAY 19.

Major General Butler will immediately take command of the newly created division comprising nine Regiments of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine and Vermont troops, and the first point of attack will doubtless be at Norfolk, though it is currently reported that Richmond may be occupied by his troops.

The first encounter in Virginia took place day before yesterday at Mill Creek, where Major Fay, with a detachment from the N. Y. 8th and 13th Regiments, re-captured from the Rebels a light boat. His command were dispatched from Annapolis in a Steamer with 2 Howitzers and exchanged several shots with the enemy from the banks of the Creek. News is anticipated to-day of the commencement of an attack upon Fort Pickens by General Bragg.

New York, May 18.—The Lynchburg Virginian of to-day says that the remains of Washington were conveyed to Lexington, Va., and interred in a suitable mausoleum.

The train from the West came through this afternoon as usual. No bridges were destroyed. An officer of the Illinois troops just from Cairo, says that Gen. Pillow was certainly seen on the Kentucky side of the river, opposite Cairo, on Saturday.

The First Regiment of Guthrie Grays, one thousand strong, passed through Cincinnati to-day for Camp Dennison, sixteen miles above, looking into Western Virginia.

St. Louis, Mo., May 18.

The Democrat learns that the encampment at St. Joseph under the command of Jeff. Thompson has been removed several miles east of that point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, where the batteries have been erected, trains stopped, and Government stores detained.

The State Tobacco Warehouse was visited yesterday by the United States authorities and a considerable quantity of arms, ammunition and munitions of war taken therefrom.

MONTGOMERY, May 17.

Congress passed a number of bills to-day, organizing a patent office, regulating telegraph lines, authorizing the issue of \$50,000,000 in bonds payable in 20 years at an interest not exceeding eight per cent, and in lieu of bonds issue \$20,000,000 in Treasury notes in small sums without interest.

New York, May 19.

The Tribune says that Prof. Mitchell has offered his services to the Government.

A contract has been made with Knapp, Wade & Co., of Pittsburgh, for a large amount of rifled cannon, shot, shells, &c.

The Herald says that a party of gentlemen, including an officer of the 7th Regiment, found everything untouched at Mount Vernon, Saturday.

BALTIMORE, May 19.

The city government seems disposed to take

suitable action at last, in relation to the events of the 19th of April. To-day three men were arrested, who were said to be implicated in the attack on the Massachusetts troops. They were held to bail in the sum of \$500 each, and will have been indicted by the Grand Jury, and will be tried at the next session of the criminal court.

Torpedoes and submarine batteries have been erected near Norfolk.

General Beauregard is at Charleston.

CHICAGO, May 19.

Hon. Stephen A. Douglas is somewhat better this evening. His situation however is still regarded as critical by his physicians.

Montpelier, May 20, 4 o'clock P. M.

Cannonading heard at Harper's Ferry!

President declines Gov. Hicks's Troops.

They must know the whole Country, or not Fight!

MORE REBEL BATTERIES ERECTED.

TROOPS POURING INTO VIRGINIA!

WASHINGTON, May 20.

Gen. Butler is still here. He will not take the command until his forces are at the Fort. Reports from the Relay House state that a heavy cannonading has been heard from the direction of Harper's Ferry. The cause is not known.

Major Poore joins his command in the Eighth Regiment to-morrow.

Sickles' division of 10000 men from New York city, is to march immediately for Fortress Monroe.

Chicago, May 19.

Mr. Douglas is considered entirely out of danger.

New York, May 20.

A dispatch to the World says Arlington Heights will be occupied by Wednesday by 10,000 of our soldiers.

Secretary Cameron has declined to accept four Regiments tendered by Gov. Hicks, simply for the defence of Maryland and the District of Columbia. If the Marylanders enlist they must enter the general service.

A special dispatch to the Herald from Baltimore states that trains from Harper's Ferry continue to arrive regularly.

One thousand Minnie muskets were received there yesterday from North Carolina.

Two batteries of railroad iron have been erected at Point of Rocks.

A Regiment from the southwest part of Virginia arrived on Friday.

A gentleman from Richmond says he passed 15000 troops on the railroad in Tennessee last week, en route to Virginia, all well armed.

New York, May 20.

A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says it is understood that General Mansfield still commands the corps de armee to be advanced into Virginia from here.

It will consist of 25,000 Volunteers, and 5000 Regulars.

It is settled that no more troops will be accepted by Government till the last requisition is filled. Already 220,000 have enlisted, and considerable time will be required to organize them.

New York, May 20.

The Merchants' Exchange, New York, correspondent says the Coast Guard Steamer, Potomac, was attacked by pirates, and had four men killed, and several wounded.

Government vessels were sent after them. This statement needs confirmation.

Capital Guards.

The required number of recruits having been enlisted, the Guards met at 1 o'clock, P. M. to-day, and were called to order by the Inspector, Gen. A. L. Brown. A final election of officers was then made, as follows:

F. V. Randall, Captain.	
W. A. Phillips, 1st Lieutenant.	
H. F. Crossman, 2d Lieutenant.	
Wm. Guinon, 1st Sergeant.	
W. H. H. Camp, 2d "	
J. E. Ballou, 3d "	
G. W. Bridgman, 4th "	
C. E. Remick, 5th "	
M. A. Burbank, 1st Corporal.	
Dayton P. Clark, 2d "	
A. Worcester, 3d "	
E. S. Gunnison 4th "	
C. A. White, 5th "	
R. Franklin, 6th "	
Jas. T. Bacon, 7th "	
Patrick Mahar, 8th "	

After the inspection Gen. Brown remarked that this was the finest and most orderly company he had yet organized.

H. C. BALLOU, Clerk.

SCIENCE IN WAR.—The Government has made an arrangement to use the Calcium light at Fortress Monroe, to illuminate the waters of the Chesapeake. By the aid of this light the garison at Fortress Monroe will be able to detect any vessels that may attempt to pass the fortress at night, and give its artillery a distinct object on which to be effective, no matter how great the surrounding darkness.

"The Music of the Union"—The Drum and the Cannon.

AN UNEXPECTED FIRE IN THE REAR.—Important news reaches us from the Texas frontier and Northwestern Louisiana, indicating that the rebels of that region are experiencing an unexpected "fire in the rear." It is likely to prove anything but agreeable. It is stated by the New-Orleans papers of Saturday and Sunday last, that Capt. Montgomery, so well known in connection with the Kansas troubles, has organized a force of three thousand men in that State made a descent on the Texas frontier, and already captured Fort Washita, which had previously fallen into the hands of the rebels. Forts Cobb and Arbuckle were also expected to be occupied by Montgomery, in pursuance of instructions from the War Department, through Major Emory of the Regular Army. The Texans in that region were thrown into the greatest state of consternation by this sudden and unexpected movement, and were wildly calling for arms and money to organize a defense against expected incursions from Montgomery and his men, in connection with the unfriendly Indians. Expresses were sent off in every direction for aid, and a number of citizens of Shreveport, La., had written to Gov. Moore, of that State asking him to interfere for that protection, and if necessary telegraph for arms to the Montgomery Government.

VERMONT MORE AND MORE AWAKE.—From almost every village in the State we are daily receiving news of military meetings, patriotic demonstrations, and of the mustering of troops for the war. The green hills of Vermont were never before so generally alive with patriotic ardor, not excepting the great rally for the battle of Plattsburgh in 1812.

The Capital Guards held religious services in their Armory over the Depot, at one o'clock Sunday, where they were eloquently and impressively addressed by the Rev. Mr. Sheldon. The whole Company were in attendance and the hall was closely crowded by interested and attentive listeners.

We trust this good beginning may be successfully carried out each succeeding Sabbath that may dawn on this Company, while in the service of their country.

The President has been importuned by men prominent in public life and who hold high official station, to confiscate Southern property located in the North. They desire him to interfere in the transfer of real estate, and base their proposition upon the ground that Southern men decline to pay debts due North, and do not hesitate to seize property wherever they can find it. To one of these delegations—and there have been several—Mr. Lincoln calmly listened, and then said, "No, gentlemen, never." "But they do it," replied the spokesman. "They," rejoined the President, "can afford to do a wrong—I cannot." And so that question is settled.

The Charleston Courier says that the stock of hay at Charleston is very limited, and is held at a high price. The last sales in quantity were made at two dollars a hundred, or forty dollars a ton. It will not be very convenient to supply cavalry at that price. We think that the South must suffer serious inconvenience from the short supply of hay. Its exportation from the North will now be forbidden.

THE "PET LAMBS" EXAMINE A SECESSIONIST.—A day or two since a couple of the Freeman Zealots strolled over the Long Bridge, into Virginia, when they came across a small party of secession scouts. One of the "Lambs," beckoning a scout aside, asked him if he belonged to the "cavalry." The scout replying in the affirmative, the "Lamb" proceeded to examine him very minutely, taking off his cap, lifting up the skirts of his coat, &c.; after which he turned, as if disappointed, to his companion with, "Why, d—n it, Joe, he's just like other men!"

In the State of Virginia, both the citizens and soldiers are on short allowance. Even at that, provisions cannot last three months. They are sending over all the country buying on State credit everything in the shape of provisions, and if any person objects to allow their produce to go for that, the article is at once impressed, as they say "the soldiers must live."

Mrs. Lincoln arrived in Boston on Saturday last, and is stopping at the Revere House.

BLOCKADE OF CHARLESTON.—The Charleston papers complain bitterly of the effectual manner in which their harbor is blockaded by the Steamer Niagara. No vessel is now allowed to enter or leave that port.

ANNAPOLIS May 17.—One hundred men of the 13th New York Regiment, with two pieces of Artillery, went down the Bay yesterday in the propeller Wm. Woodward to retake the Smith's Point Light ship towed a few miles up the Great Wicomico. The rebels have two more in their possession.

An examination of some spies, who were arrested in Washington on Thursday, shows that they were attempting to get soldiers to desert and join the Southern army, holding out great inducements for them so to do.

THE BURLINGTON TUNNEL COMPLETED.—On Friday a train of cars, with passengers, baggage, &c., passed through the tunnel at Burlington, and proceeded on to St. Albans, in safety.

Fort Kearney, May 18.—The Pony Express has arrived with San Francisco dates to the 8th inst.

The civil war is the all engrossing topic.—The sentiment in favor of sustaining the government is almost unanimous. Union meetings are being held all over the State, and the loyalty of California is beyond a question.

The Douglas Democratic State Committee by a vote of 35 to 6, have rejected all overtures to unite with the Breckinridge men, and will call a State convention.

The cry of the children—"Buy baby bunting!"